



# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Welburn.  
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.  
Petitions were presented by Messrs. PATTERSON, BALLARD and DRAKE.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to authorize the Mississippi Railroad Company to extend their Railroad from the south boundary line of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Mississippi or Ohio river.

(The Mississippi Railroad company was chartered by the State of Tennessee to construct a Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee and Kentucky line in the direction of Hickman, Kentucky. Another Company was also chartered by the State of Tennessee to construct a Railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee river, connecting with the Georgia and Charleston Railroad. The object of the bill then is to complete the chain of Railroad connection between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, and grants right of way through this State.)

The bill was ordered to its third reading.  
A message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Secretary HARDIN, nominating sundry militia officers: rules dispensed and confirmed.

Mr. DYER, from the same committee, a H. R. act to amend the act incorporating the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company: Company may borrow money not exceeding \$100,000—admit new stockholders—change the location of the road—State's share of profits to go to the institution for the education of the blind.

Mr. PEYTON moved an amendment providing that the Company shall incur no debts chargeable to the State or the Institute: adopted.

The bill then passed.

Mr. DYER, from the same committee, a H. R. act, ordering the payment of the amount due the commissioners on the road from the mouth of Salt river to Bowlinggreen.

Mr. WALLACE moved an amendment, appropriating \$27,712 34 to the northern division of the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Company, provided the stockholders first pay in \$17,474 89.

Mr. JAMES moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement, with instructions to inquire what appropriations have been expended under the 27th and 31st sections of the act of February 29, 1836, where the provisions of said sections have been complied with.

Mr. BUTLER moved an amendment to the instructions to the effect, that the committee obtain and report the opinion of the Board of Internal Improvement on the propriety and justice of the appropriations claimed in the bill and amendment.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills which were signed by the SPEAKER.

Mr. EVANS moved to dispense with the orders of the day to finish the bill under consideration: negatived.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The unfinished special order, a H. R. act to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.

The pending question was on the demand for the previous question, which was withdrawn by Mr. SWOPE.

Mr. PEYTON withdrew the pending amendment moved by him yesterday, and moved another amendment, to the effect that nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing any bridge structure obstructing the navigation of the river: adopted.

Mr. PEYTON moved an amendment to the effect, that the Company shall be liable for damages by the bridge unless the injuries be produced by the carelessness and neglect of those managing the injured boats, &c.: adopted.

The bill then passed, yeas 26, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Creusshaw, Driffin, Dyer, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Hymel, Holloway, Marshall, Newell, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Todd, Wallace and Woodson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Drake, Fox, James, Key and Walker—9.

Mr. EVANS moved to dispense the orders to take up the unfinished report from the committee on Internal Improvement: negatived.

The Senate then concurred in H. R. amendments to bills from the Senate, of the following titles: (the amendments are omitted here because they have been reported in the H. R. proceedings.)

An act for the benefit of Elijah McWhorter, Sheriff of Clay.

An act requiring certain duties of Justices of the Peace.

An act for the benefit of Albert Allen and Ann E. Allen, his wife.

An act to change the name of Jane Hines and others.

An act for the benefit of Lewis Barret and John Wyatt.

The unfinished special order in committee of the Whole, a bill to provide for the completion of Lock and Dam, No. 2, on Licking river: \$30,000 to be applied to the completion of Lock and Dam, No. 2; all the net revenue of Kenton, Campbell and Pendleton, above \$2,000 per annum, to be applied to the completion of the five Locks and Dams; water-power at any of the dams to be leased, and proceeds to be applied to the general object; the Board of Internal Improvement authorized to contract and given general powers to carry out the objects of the act.

The Senate then resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. PATTERSON in the Chair.

Mr. SWOPE moved that the committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the bill: agreed to and the bill reported back to the Senate.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. WALLACE moved that the committee on Military Affairs be discharged from three petitions (not named,) and that they be referred to the committee on Finance: agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, on account of ill health in his family, was excused as chairman of the committee on Education.

Mr. SWOPE moved that the committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the bill for the relief of Henry Blanton and Robert Snell, executors of Carter Blanton, deceased, and that the same be committed to the committee on the Sinking Fund: agreed to.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1846.

Prayers being said by the Rev. Mr. GODDELL, and the Journal of yesterday being read by the Clerk, Mr. BALEE asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill to incorporate the Diocesan Society of Shelby College: which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. L. COMBS asked to be indulged in proposing a resolution in furtherance of an object now before Congress, the construction of a Wire-Suspension Bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va., and for that purpose he called for the reading of a petition with reference to that object, which he had received from the members of the Wheeling Board of Trade. The proposition is to erect a bridge at the height of ninety feet above low water mark—at a cost of perhaps less than \$130,000. The resolution was then read as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, unanimously by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to make such appropriation as may be sufficient to erect a Wire-Suspension Bridge across the Ohio river, connecting the National Road in Virginia with that in Ohio, so as not to impede navigation, but to facilitate the transportation of the mails.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. L. COMBS then asked that the petition read be received as a preamble to the above resolutions. He had seen, he said, the only Wire-Suspension Bridge in the United States, (that near Philadelphia,) and could say of his own knowledge, that that bridge was as much superior to the Wernwag bridge as the Wernwag bridge was superior to the older bridges. He spoke of the adoption of bridges of this class in Europe, and of their safety and durability, and urged the necessity for the construction of that contemplated in the resolutions.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. BOTTS, STEPHENS, PURDOM, HARLAN, BROOKS, FINNELL, ALEXANDER, POPE, STEVENSON and J. S. SMITH: which were severally received and referred.

Mr. WORTHAM asked the unanimous consent of the House to report a bill to reduce the price of vacant and unappropriated lands in Grayson county: which was not accorded.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, reported sundry bills, as correctly enrolled, &c.

Mr. HARDY, in behalf of the gentleman from Anderson, (Mr. Walker,) asked for a dispensation of the rules, to allow the Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to make a report: which was accorded.

Mr. S. STONE then reported a bill to change the Anderson and Franklin county line, with an amendment in which the House concurred: and the bill passed.

Mr. E. SMITH asked a dispensation to allow him to offer a resolution, directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, whether they have had any final action in the matter of the settlement which they are authorized by law to make with Jno. Tilford: and, if they have taken no action, to ascertain from them what obstacles exist in the way of making said settlement; and what reasons exist, either in favor or against the allowance which the said Tilford claims, and to communicate in writing. But the House refused to suspend the Rules.

Mr. ALEXANDER asked for a dispensation to enable him to introduce a bill for the benefit of Peter A. Edmonson, and for other purposes: which was refused by the House.

Mr. L. COMBS asked for a dispensation to allow him, in behalf of the committee on Ways and Means, to report a digest of the Revenue Laws authorized by the last session of the Legislature: which the House again refused.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. FINNELL, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill allowing an additional Constable to the county of Nicholas.

Mr. STEVENSON proposed to amend the bill by a section, allowing an additional Constable to Kenton county: which was adopted.

And then the bill passed.

Mr. FINNELL, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill to incorporate the Blue Lick Hotel and Water Company, reported the same with an amendment, to-wit: adding the names of Thomas Metcalfe, John P. Campbell, John Dougherty, and John W. Finnell to the list of Commissioners: which was concurred in.

And then the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from the same committee, then proceeded to report the following bills, which received the action of the House, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of Jacob White, a Sheriff: passed.

A bill for the benefit of Talitha, Easterday, a lunatic of Garrard county—providing for the sale of her land: passed.

A bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Wathen: passed.

A bill limiting the elections in Calloway and Marshall counties to one day: passed.

A bill regulating the elections in Hardin county: similar provisions.

Mr. CLACK proposed to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to every county in the Commonwealth: which was ruled out of order.

Mr. J. S. SMITH offered a similar proposition by way of substitute: which was also ruled out of order.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle: which, though ruled to be out of order, was taken by consent, and adopted.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend by striking out "Hardin," and inserting "all the counties in this Commonwealth": which was ruled out of order.

And then, after some remarks in opposition, by Mr. J. S. SMITH, the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN proceeded to report: to-wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the Covington Fire Company: passed.

A bill for the benefit of Samuel Godsey: legalizes his marriage: passed.

A bill to repeal the act establishing Circuit Courts; and to establish District Courts. This bill was reported with the expression of the opinion that it ought not to pass.

Mr. E. SMITH, (on whose leave the bill was introduced,) moved that the subject be postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next: which was lost.

And then the bill was laid on the table—ayes 63; noes 30.

A Senate message, by Mr. Secretary KOLLMAS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

A message, by Mr. Senator BUTLER, announced that that body had passed the House bill, entitled, an act to amend an act to incorporate the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, with an amendment in which was requested the concurrence of this House.

Mr. HARLAN proceeded with his reports, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of William W. Bowen, and Rachel Nesbit. [for the sale of land belonging to an idiot:] passed.

A bill to repeal the law exempting from execution specific articles of property, and reviving the law exempting \$2.50: reported without amendment, &c.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING, on whose leave this bill was introduced, now remarked, that he had remained in his place thus far without having very frequently asserted his claims upon their attention. And, although this was a favorite measure with him, and,

although he was fully advised that it embodied the wishes of the people of his county upon that subject; yet he had studiously avoided thrusting himself in the way of others, by urging it upon the attention of the House. He had permitted it to rest in the hands of the committee, while numerous propositions, which had been presented much later in the session than his, had been taken up and passed; and he would now ask gentlemen to allow him an opportunity to test its strength. There had been some amendments attached to the bill. He did not know by whose hand they had been applied. All he desired was a direct vote upon the original proposition, and if it fell, he would not murmur. As the session was now near the close, he would ask this much on the score of courtesy.

Mr. S. STONE proposed to test the sense of the House by a motion to lay on the table: but withdrew for

Mr. ROOT, who spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. DALLAM proposed to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting, in addition to the articles exempted under the present law, the further exemption of one work-beast and one woman-saddle: but before the question was taken, the CHAIR announced the

ORDERS OF THE DAY—ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The CLERK reported the following joint resolution, which originated in the Senate, to-wit:

Resolved, &c., That this General Assembly will adjourn sine die on the 10th day of February, 1846.

Mr. E. SMITH moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till Thursday next.

Mr. WORTHAM opposed the motion and desired an adjournment at some early day.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING followed on the same side. The motion was then supported by Mr. ROOT and Mr. STEVENSON. The former urged the claims of the School bill, &c., upon the attention of the House; and the latter, the claims of questions connected with internal improvement—especially that of the completion of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, and that concerning the improvement of the Licking River Navigation.

Mr. MAYES demanded the previous question; which was sustained, and the House refused to postpone—ayes 31; noes 30.

The question recurring on the adoption of the Senate resolution.

Mr. HARLAN proposed to strike out "tenth," and insert "twenty-third."

Mr. R. C. BOWLING proposed the 16th.

Mr. POPE, urging the importance of the proposition to complete the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, professed his disposition to go for the longest time.

Mr. FORD and Mr. HAGGARD were also in favor of the 33d.

Mr. GLENN represented that the joint committee on Printing could not be ready to report before the 20th; and that the business before them might be fully heard and satisfactorily determined, he preferred a longer time, and named the 25th.

Mr. WALLER followed in favor of the longest time named—urging upon the attention of the House the claims of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. BARLOW proposed the 20th.

Mr. HUGHES proposed the 25th.

And then, under the force of the previous question, the House rejected the last proposition—ayes 36; noes 60.

And the question being taken on striking out and inserting the 23d, it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 65, noes 31, as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Bales, Barkley, Begley, Botts, G. Bowling, Branner, Breeden, Brown, Brooks, Clack, Clarke, Cleaveland, L. Combs, Cox, Daltam, Dudley, Duncan, Falls, Ford, Finnell, Glenn, Glover, Gore, Haggard, Harlan, Hardy, Howell, Hutton, Jackson, D. B. Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Layne, Mason, Mayhall, Mayes, Maxey, McCampbell, McKellup, Miller, Moore, Myers, Orr, Peters, Pope, Purdom, Rodman, Root, Seaton, Short, E. Smith, J. Smith, J. Speed Smith, Sparks, Stephens, B. Stone, A. W. Thomas, W. Thomas, Thurston, Walker, Wallace, Waller, Whitlock and Wortham—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Barlow, Barnett, R. C. Bowling, Brown, Brooks, J. Combs, Conner, Darnaby, Desha, Elliott, Evans, Gano, Gardner, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, Hughes, Jones, Murray, Orndorff, Priest, Railey, Riley, Shawhan, Speed, Stevens, S. Stone, Wheat and Whitsett—31.

Mr. DESHA, (by unanimous consent,) under instruction from the select committee, to whom had been referred the memorial and petition for the removal of Geo. W. Kouns, a Justice of the Peace for Carter county, now offered a report in writing: which was read; and which proposed for the action of the House the following address to the Governor, to-wit:

To His Excellency, William Owsley,  
Governor of Kentucky:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring in this address) would respectfully state and charge, that George W. Kouns, a Justice of the Peace in and for Carter county, then in commission, was, on or about the first of May, 1841, in said county of Carter, guilty of illicit intercourse with one Ellen McCormack, of the age of 14 or 15, then and at that time an inmate of the family of said Kouns, and having no mother living, she being claimed by him as his bound girl or apprentice, thereby offending against morality and decency, and the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth; and that the said Geo. W. Kouns issued an attachment, received the money thereon, and failed or refused to pay the same over when properly demanded, thereby offending against the dignity of the Commonwealth: wherefore,

Resolved, That the said George W. Kouns be removed from his office of Justice of the Peace by the Governor of this Commonwealth.

A message, by Mr. Senator THOMAS, announced that the Senate had passed the House bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, with sundry amendments, &c.

And then, after some remarks by Mr. SEATON, favorable to the accused in the above resolution, the SPEAKER announced the daily recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, by consent, the Senate amendments to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, were taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. RODMAN, the bill to add a part of Henry to Oldham county was taken up; and thereupon a substitute, proposed by the gentleman from Henry, was read, adopted, and so the bill passed.

Mr. COX now moved that George W. Kouns be heard in his defence by himself and counsel at the bar of the House: which was carried.

The SPEAKER then directed the Sergeant to prepare seats, and call in the parties.

Mr. MASON moved that the counsel for the prosecution in this case be also heard.

Mr. MAYHALL sent up a resolution, embracing the foregoing motions, in relation to hearing counsel, and prescribing that the House shall thereafter decide without argument: which was ruled out of order.

And then, after remarks by Mr. MAYES and Mr. HARLAN, in which the latter represented the forms of impeachment which have obtained in the National Legislature, [in which the House of Representatives appoints a manager of the case on the part of the prosecution, before the Senate, and the accused

has the right to appear by himself and counsel,] the motion was carried, and the parties took their seats in front of the Clerk's table.

Mr. COX moved that neither party occupy more than one hour in speech.

Mr. J. S. SMITH objected to the motion. Give him full rope, he said. Let him swing. [A laugh.]

The motion was withdrawn.

The SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the rule of opening and closing the pleadings.

Mr. J. SMITH was informed by the counsel for the prosecution, (Mr. Jefferson Evans,) that he desired to be heard in one speech only; and after the defence: he was informed also, by the counsel for the accused, (Judge Hewitt,) that he preferred for the prosecutor to state first his grounds of accusation, &c.

Mr. COX. It was competent for the prosecutor to waive his right of speaking first. [Certainly, certainly, in various directions.]

Judge HEWITT then arose and made his address to the SPEAKER and the House in behalf of the accused; and when he had concluded,

Mr. J. EVANS, counsel for the memorialist, spoke for some time in favor of the adoption of the resolution offered by the select committee; and the defendant, George W. Kouns, spoke a short time in his own defence.

Mr. J. SMITH, [of Breckinridge,] moved the previous question; ordered.

Mr. HUGHES moved a call of the roll: ordered, and 14 members ascertained to be absent.

And the question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 78, noes 8, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Anthony, Bales, Barkley, Barlow, Botts, R. C. Bowling, Breeden, Brown, Brooks, Clack, Clarke, Cleaveland, James Combs, Cox, Daltam, Desha, Dudley, Duncan, Evans, Falls, Ford, Finnell, Gano, Gardner, Glenn, Glover, Gore, Haggard, Harlan, Hardy, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, Howell, Hughes, Hutton, Jackson, Jones, Layne, Mason, Mayhall, Mayes, Maxey, McCampbell, McKellup, Miller, Moore, Murray, Myers, Orndorff, Orr, Peters, Pope, Priest, Purdom, Railey, Riley, Rodman, Shawhan, Joseph Smith, John Speed Smith, Sparks, Speed, Stephens, Stevenson, Berry Stone, Shelby Stone, A. W. Thomas, Thurston, Wallace, Wheat, Whitlock, Whitsett and Wortham—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Begley, G. Bowling, Branner, Conner, A. Johnson, Seaton, Short and E. Smith—8.

So, two-thirds concurring, the House resolved that the Governor be addressed to remove George W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county.

And then the House adjourned.

## A SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTS.

PASSED AND APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER SESSION, 1845-6.

100. An act providing for a change of venue in the prosecution against Garrett Fitzpatrick. Changed from Fayette to Woodford county.

101. An act for the benefit of Louisa Ann Coleman, and Charles H. Kenner and Marcus M. Kenner. The Christian Circuit Court, upon petition filed, may order a division of the land and slaves belonging to the heirs, &c.

102. An act for the benefit of John Thomas. The Adair County Court may provide for his support, without requiring him to be kept at the poor house.

103. An act for the benefit of Joseph A. Radford and Louisa J. Radford. The Christian Circuit Court, upon petition filed, may confirm the sale of certain lands and authorize the investment to other lands, &c.

104. An act to authorize the committing of criminals to Scott county to the jails of the adjoining counties.

105. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts regulating the town of Nicholasville, approved February 12, 1836. Confers upon each of the Justices of the Jessamine county all the powers, rights and jurisdiction that are given to the several Justices residing in Nicholasville, under the above named act.

106. An act to amend the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Louisville. Authorized to make insurance on all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, and every description of property to and from all foreign ports, &c.

107. An act to amend an act in prevent the burning of the woods in certain counties, and for other purposes, approved February 7, 1840. Extends the provisions of said act to Christian county.

108. An act for the benefit of the Marine Railways in the town of Paducah.

109. An act to appoint Commissioners to collect the debts due the Farmer's Bank of Somerset, and pay the same to its creditors. The Commissioners are John Griffin, Ebenezer Thompson and Cyrus Wart.

110. An act to change the name of George W. Sowder to George W. Haley.

111. An act to regulate the terms of the Christian County Court. The term now held on the last Monday in April, hereafter to be held on the 1st Monday in May in each year, and the term now held on the last Monday in October, hereafter to be held on the 1st Monday in November in each year.

112. An act for the benefit of the children of Achilles Moorman. The Hardin Circuit Court, upon petition filed, may decree the sale of lands and slaves belonging to the devisees, &c.

113. An act allowing additional Justices of the Peace and Constables to certain counties, and for other purposes. The counties of Davies, Nelson, Rockcastle, Bath, Green, Breathitt, Hart, Henry, Whitley, Polaski, Adair and Hancock allowed, each, one additional Justice of the Peace. The counties of Campbell, Ohio, Whitley, Greenup, Pendleton and Letcher allowed, each, one additional Constable. The Constables' districts of John Glover of Barren, and Jno. M. Cadelle of Hopkins, each enlarged so as to include their present residences.

114. An act divorcing Thomas Briarly from his wife, Frances Briarly.

115. An act to authorize the Chairmen of standing and select committees to administer oaths in certain cases. Any one guilty of perjury before such committee, liable to the penalties prescribed by existing laws for the punishment of wilful perjury.

116. An act divorcing Benjamin M. Griffith from his wife, Mary Ann Griffith.

117. An act for the benefit of Alexander Strong of Breathitt county. His mill and dam, now erected on the North Fork of the Kentucky river, established and permitted to remain, under certain restrictions.

118. An act to incorporate the town of Mayfield, and for other purposes. The usual corporate powers granted.

119. An act for the benefit of John Dueson. Vests in him all the right and title to any real estate held by Moses Frederick, (a free man of color, who died intestate in Louisville,) for the purchase of Harry, the brother of Moses, &c.

120. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of the Commonwealth. Extends the charter until the first day of March, 1848.

121. An act authorizing Mary L. Burch to erect a fish dam across the Rolling Fork of Salt river.

122. An act to provide for filling vacancies in the Directory of Turnpike Road Companies. The remaining Directors empowered to fill the vacancy.

123. An act to establish the town of Milton and for other purposes. The usual corporate powers granted.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. H. STEVENSON, Editor.  
MANDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1846.

The Fakir of Ava, as will be seen by his advertisement and bills, makes his first appearance at the Court House this evening, and will follow up with entertainments on the two nights succeeding, should the weather be good. We have seen numerous testimonials to his extraordinary and surprising skill, from which we have no doubt he is the very greatest of living workers of wonderful miracles. It is not often that any man can feel complimented by the bestowment of such an epithet; but the Fakir is undoubtedly the very prince of humbuggers. And he has the finest knack in the world of making every body happy at being humbugged.

The Hopkinsville Gazette remarks with gratification on Mr. Kelly's changing ground on the bill reducing salaries of public officers; he having voted for the bill and afterwards moved its reconsideration. It is but just to Mr. Kelly to say, that it was understood here, that, foreseeing the bill would be forced to its passage, he voted for it for the express purpose of moving its reconsideration. The Gazette, of course, will be still more gratified at this information.

For the Commonwealth.

Mr. STEVENSON—Will you have the kindness to correct an erroneous impression made by the remarks of Mr. J. S. Smith, of Madison, in relation to the published trial of Dr. Baker. Mr. Smith asked if reading from an *ex parte* statement of the trial of Baker was to be taken as testimony in this case, and that if he took their book alone, he was compelled to admit that the unfortunate subject of it was a monomaniac.

I wish in relation to these remarks merely to observe that two copies of the trial and evidence were written out and laid before the Executive. One of these copies by Mr. Dryden, at the instance of the prosecutors, and the other (the published evidence) by A. R. McKee. After the Governor had made an examination of the two copies, he stated in Lancaster, that there was little or no discrepancy in the evidence, and that it was somewhat singular that they should be so much alike. Consequently, if this is the true state of the case, this published evidence cannot be an *ex parte* statement.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. CROZIER.

For the Commonwealth.

## PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF DANIEL BOONE.

The evening before the interment of the remains of the above-named remarkable individual in the Frankfort Cemetery, on the 13th of last September, the writer was politely favored by Judge Brown with the privilege of taking a cast of the skull of Daniel Boone, and making measurements thereof.

ADJUSTMENTS.	
From Philoprogenitiveness to Individuality	8 1/2 inches
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RELATIVE SIZES OF THE ORGANS.

The affective faculties, located in the posterior portion of the cerebrum and the cerebellum are all, with one exception (Inhabitiveness) very large. The sentiments common to man and animals, are large and very large. Sentiments proper to man, small. The sustaining sentiments are very large. The social sentiments, very small. The affective intellectual faculties, common to men and animals, medium; those proper to man, small. The single perception faculties, very large. Nominative faculties, small. Relative perceptive, very large. Reflective, medium.

Hence, Daniel Boone was a man of great physical powers,—capable of undergoing an extraordinary amount of bodily exercise, uncommonly strong and active,—and untiring in his energies. He could jump farther and higher, and run faster than almost any one else. He possessed much patience under trying circumstances, and unquenchable perseverance in order to the accomplishment of any desired end. He was always on the alert, was never to be taken by surprise, and acted with the greatest calmness under the most dangerous circumstances. When asleep, the slightest unusual noise would instantly arouse him.

He possessed the highest degree of courage; had no local, and but few personal attachments, but these were exceedingly strong. His friend he would never desert. He had no affinity for society—he fled from it. He was extremely cautious both in speaking and in acting; would give his opinion only when solicited, and then with much diffidence, and, generally, with great accuracy. In speaking and acting he was actuated not merely by cautiousness, but by a very high ambition to excel in whatever he said and did. He was not slow to form an opinion, how much soever he was to express it. He was not a reserver, but a very remarkable observer; and forgot nothing he ever saw or heard. He possessed uncommon foresight, and must have been very fond of relating thrilling incidents. He was passionately fond of travelling; had great perception of courses and distances, and could not be lost in the woods.

Such is the character which I deduce from his head. Was it his real character?

JOHN G. TOMPKINS.

The contested election from Boone, which was referred back to the people by the resignation of Mr. Stevens, after the House had decided in favor of his claims, has resulted in the re-election of that gentleman. Mr. S. deserved to be elected for the magnanimity he displayed.—*Gen. (Dem.) Herald.*

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Common Schools, for such counties in which schools may have been taught, according to law, in 1845, are hereby notified, that they can draw upon Mr. T. S. Page, 24 Auditor, Frankfort, for such amounts as are due their respective counties.

R. T. DILLARD, Sup. Pub. Inc.

February 3, 1846—596-1414

## ANGLO-AMERICANS.

De Toqueville, in his "Democracy in America," speaking of the geographical position of the Anglo-American race, says that "it is peculiarly favorable to its rapid increase;" he then predicts its future extension and power—a prediction which is likely to be verified sooner than he anticipated when he wrote for already it may be said the arms of the U. States have extended to the Pacific Ocean.

"It must not then," says he, "be imagined that the impulse of the British race in the New World can be arrested. The dismemberment of the Union, and the hostilities which might ensue, the abolition of republican institutions and the tyrannical government which might succeed it, may retard this impulse, but they cannot prevent it from ultimately fulfilling the destinies to which race is reserved. No power upon earth can close upon the emigrants of that fertile wilderness, which offers resources to all industry and a refuge from all want. Future events of whatever nature they may be, will not deprive the Americans of their climate, of their inland seas, of their great rivers, or of their exuberant soil. Nor will bad laws, revolutions and anarchy, be able to obliterate that love of prosperity and that spirit of enterprise which seem to be the distinctive characteristics of their race, or to extinguish that knowledge which guides them on their way."

"Thus, in the midst of the uncertain future, one event at least is sure. At a period which may be said to be near, (for we are speaking of the life of a nation,) the Anglo-Americans will alone cover the immense space contained between the Polar regions and the Tropics, extending from the coast of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean; the territory which will probably be occupied by the Anglo-Americans at some future time, may be computed to equal three-quarters of Europe in extent. The climate of the Union is upon the whole preferable to that of Europe, and its natural advantages are not less great; it is therefore evident that its population will at some future time be proportionate to its own. Europe, divided as it is between so many different nations, and torn as it has been by incessant wars and the barbarous manners of the middle ages, has notwithstanding attained a population of four hundred and ten inhabitants to the square mile. What cause can prevent the U. States from having as numerous a population in time?"

"The time will therefore come when one hundred and fifty millions of men will be living in North America, equal in condition, the progeny of one race, owing their origin to the same cause, and preserving the same civilization, the same language, the same religion, the same habits, the same manners, and imbued with the same opinions, propagated under the same forms. The rest is uncertain, but this certain; and it is a fact new to the world, a fact fraught with such portentous consequences as to baffle the efforts even of the imagination."

The Picaresque is responsible for the following amusing and well-told story:

## GEOPONICS.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL WRINKLE.—A funny story is told of an old friend of ours—one who, sick and tired of the care and bustle of a city life, has retired into the country and "gone to farming" as the saying is. His land, albeit well situated and commanding sundry romantic prospects, is not so particularly fertile as some we have seen—requiring scientific culture and a liberal use of guano of some sort to induce an abundant yield. So far by way of explanation.

Once upon a time, as the story-books say, our friend, being on a short visit to the city, was attending an auction sale down town, and it so happened they were selling damaged sausages at the time. There were "just going at fifty cents per barrel," when the auctioneer, with all apparent seriousness, remarked that they were worth more than that to manure land with. Here was an idea. "Sixty-two and a half," said our friend. "Just going at sixty-two and a half cents—third and last call—gone!" retorted the auctioneer. "Cash takes them at sixty-two and a half per barrel."

To have them shipped for his country seat was the immediate work of our friend, and as it was then planting time, and the sausages, to use a common expression, were "getting no better very fast," to have them safe under ground and out of the way was his next movement. He was about to plant a field of several acres of corn—the soil of the piney woods species—so, here was just the spot for this new experiment in agriculture, this new wrinkle in the science of geponics. One "link" of sausage being deemed amply sufficient, that amount was placed in each hill, accompanied by the usual number of kernels of corn and occasional pumpkin seed, and all were nicely covered over in the usual style. Now, after promising that several days have occurred since the corn was planted, the sequel of the story shall be told in a dialogue between our friend and one of his neighbors.

Neighbor.—"Well, friend, you have planted your corn?"  
Friend.—"Yes, several days since."  
Neighbor.—"Is it up yet?"  
Friend.—"Up! yes; up and gone the most of it."  
Neighbor.—"How is that?"  
Friend.—"Well, you see I bought a lot of damaged sausages in Orleans the other day, a smooth-tongued auctioneer saying they would make excellent manure if nothing else. I brought the lot over, commenced planting my corn at once, as it was time, placed a sausage in each hill, and—"  
Neighbor.—"Well, and what?"  
Friend.—"And felt satisfied that I had made a good job of it. Some days afterwards I went out to the field to see how my corn was coming on, and a pretty piece of business I have made of trying agricultural experiments."

Neighbor.—"Why, what was the matter?"  
Friend.—"Matter! the first thing I saw, before reaching the field, was the *d—dest* lot of dogs digging and scratching all over it! There were my dogs, and your dogs, and all the neighbors dogs, besides about three hundred strange dogs I never set eyes on before, and every one was hard at it in mining after the buried sausages. Somehow or other they have dug up every bill by this time. If I could see every dog of them on that auctioneer, I'd be satisfied."

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.—The editor of the Washington Union, in his paper of Saturday week, with the view of hastening the adoption of the resolution for giving the year's notice to Great Britain, denounced all who were opposed to the resolution as "enemies of the Administration," "opponents of Mr. Polk," "needlessly agitating the public mind and disturbing business affairs by apprehensions of war."

It appears that some of the Locofoco opponents of the resolution took the official editor to task for his impertinence and made him eat his words. In his paper of the following Monday, he took back all his denunciations, so far as concerned his "Democratic friends opposed to giving the notice," solemnly assuring the said Democratic friends that his denunciatory language was meant exclusively for "the systematic opponents of the Administration; or, in other words, the Whigs who have been so industrious in raising the anti-war outcry." It was

"never designed," adds the organ man, "to extend the application of the remarks to those Democrats who are disposed to apprehend war."

So then a Locofoco Senator may express his belief that the giving of the year's notice would be tantamount to war and still be regarded by the organ as a true patriot, but, if a Whig Senator expresses the same belief, he exposes himself to be denounced by the organ as "a factionist" and as one who needlessly and wantonly "agitates the public mind and disturbs business affairs with apprehensions of war."

We wonder if such an organ can have the impudence to lay claim to any more honor, honesty, or self-respect than belongs to a common horse-thief or pick-pocket.—*Louis Jour.*

TRASON IN THE CAMP.—Ever and anon some independent spirit in the ranks of the "Harmonious Democracy," kicks out of the traces, and makes a general smash of what with Locos may rightly be called earthenware—we mean *character*. Now those rascals who look to such a man as Wm. Tanner, "the man *what had to be tied up*," as the exponent and embodiment of locofocoism in Kentucky, will hear with astonishment the way the Georgetown Herald lashes him. The editor of that paper, whoever he is, is an able, independent, noble spirit; for some time since the Yeoman made insinuations against the Public Printer, the Herald man a Democrat too, called on him to specify or retract. The Yeoman, who, rascal and vile, mean, contemptible scoundrel as he is, did neither, but took the Herald to task; for daring to doubt his power and veracity, &c. The Yeoman has the worst of the battle.—*Hopkinsville Gazette.*

"Yes, verily," the sapient editor of the Yeoman deems it efficacious for us to say a word about State policy! unless, (we suppose,) by his high permission and divine approbation. He imagines himself to be the great "I AM" of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and takes it in great duce, that a paper professing Democratic principles, should presume to differ with him in opinion, even on a question of mere right or wrong, involving no principle of Democracy. We assume, and shall ever fearlessly maintain the right of expressing our opinions openly and candidly, on any subject which may present itself to public attention; and we would scorn to suppress an honest opinion, or act contrary to our views of right, for the purpose of creeping into favor with a party or with an individual."

THE PRINTER.—The printer is the most curious being living. He may have a *bank and quoin*, and yet not be worth a cent; have small caps and have neither wife nor children. Others run fast, but he gets along swiftest by *setting* fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the *type* without offending, and be telling the truth while others cannot stand and set, he can *set standing*, and even do both at the same time; have and use *furniture*, yet own no dwelling; may make and put away *pi*, and never see a pie, much less eat it; during life, *press* a great deal, and not ask a favor, and handle a *shooting-iron*, and know nothing about cannon, gun, or pistol; may move the *lever* that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog with his nose under a mole-hill; *spread sheets* without being a housewife; he may lay his *form* on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the bare floor; use the *dagger* without shedding blood; and from the *earth* handle the stars (\* \* \*); he may be of a *rolling disposition*, and never travel; he may have a *sheep's foot*, and not be deformed; never be without a *case*, and know nothing about law or physics; he always corrects his *errors* and grows wiser every day; have *embrasures* without ever having the arms of a lance thrown around him; *distribute the metallic* all around him, daily, and be as close-fisted and as uncharitable as the veriest miser; have his *form* *holed up* and still be free from jail, water-house, or any other confinement; his office may have a *hell* in it, and not be such a bad place after all, he may be plagued by the *devil* and be a Christian of the best kind. And what is stranger still, he he honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always *stands up* to his business.—*Richmond Star.*



## THE FAKIR

WILL commence a series of Experimental Lectures or MYSTIC MIRACLES, MYTHOLOGY, FASCINATION, AND BRAHMINICAL CHICANERY, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN FRANKFORT, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, February 9th, 1846, and continuing for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, weather permitting, should it rain, the Lecture will take place the next fair evening. For particulars, see handbills at Hotels, Stores, &c. Hours open at 7 o'clock, Lecture to commence at 7 1/2. Admission 50 cents—Tickets to be had at the Mansion House, Weiniger House, and at the door.

FRANKFORT FEMALE INSTITUTE. The third session of this School will commence on the 2nd day of March next. The services of a young lady (who was formerly associated with the principal of this institution while conducting the female department of the Boone Academy) have been secured as an assistant. The principal takes great pleasure in introducing and recommending her to the public, entreating as she does, a high opinion, not only of her attainments, but her ability as an instructor. She herself is fully authorized to assure her patrons and the public generally, that no pains will be spared to impart such instruction in all departments, as shall qualify the young ladies for usefulness in whatever sphere they may be destined to move.

Mrs. MARY T. RUSYAN, Principal.  
Miss MARY F. TOUSEY, Assistant.

February 6, 1846—596.

CIDER CIDER—casks old Crab Cider, for sale at retail by D. & G.

CLOVER AND BLUE GRASS SEEDS.—20 bbls. Clover and Blue Grass Seeds, for sale very low by D. & G.

BLUE LICK WATER.—25 bbls. fresh Blue Lick Water, just received and for sale by D. & G.

20 KITS and No. 1, Trimmed Mackerel, for family use, for sale extremely low by D. & G.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES can be had at DOXON & GRAHAM'S, No. 5, SWIGERT'S BOW.

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY. WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November annually, to enable us to meet our engagements as aforesaid. We are now compelled to say positively and for the last time, that those indebted to us previous to the first day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of our agents for collection.

CHAS. HENRY, AGENT & KEYSER, Ky. Perily.

Jan. 12, 1846—lmwimd.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE, 144 Main Street, THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

The Hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn what is the best, well made article can be procured. I invite the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.

Wm. Dodd.

January 12, 1846.

FOR LOUISVILLE. SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET for Louisville. The Steamer TOM MERRILL, JOHN A. HOLLOM, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Apply to JOHN WATSON & CO.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI PACKET. The new and splendid steamer ISAAC SHIEL, Capt. Wm. Brooks, commander, will ply as a regular packet between the above ports. Leaves Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to A. Z. HOVER, Frankfort, Ky. SWIFT & ROBINSON, Lexington, Ky. HWIN & POSTER, Cincinnati, O.

January 28, 1846—606-d&w-1.

REGULAR PACKET. The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. J. Tonn, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday and Friday. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1846.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY. THE fine new steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. STEAKS, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 9 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board, or to G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort, or G. HANHAM, Jr., Agent, Louisville.

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, No. 470, NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand one of the best and best assorted stocks to be found in the West, of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Balm of Goshen, Sassafras, and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c. and Garden Seeds, which were purchased on the very best terms, and they are determined to sell them at the very lowest rates for cash, country produce, or to punctual dealers on the usual terms. And are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers. Lord, Macleod Seed, and all other Country Produce, received at the market prices in exchange for all goods in our line, or in payment of debts due us. February 6, 1846—595.

MGRIN & MERIWETHER, No. 510, SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and Manufacturers of all kinds of CASTINGS, GRATES, and Kettles, Scaffolds, and Turnw.

January 1, 1846.

J. S. MORRIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Balm of Goshen, Sassafras, and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c. and all kinds of Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glassware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c. which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

For Cash, Country Produce, or to punctual dealers on the usual terms. Received in exchange for all goods in our line, or in payment of debts due us. February 6, 1846—595.

HADEN T. CURD, Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 415, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, Flaxseed, Gum, Resin, Wax, &c. &c. January 1, 1846.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part of fine Gold and Silver Jewelry, Watches, fine Gold and Silver Chains, Bracelets, fine Diamond and Gemmed Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold Pens; Ruled and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; fine Cutlery; Corals and Co's. Solid Gold, Silver, and Steel, and a general assortment of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Simple Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices, and warranted for one year.

Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods. HENRY FLETCHER, No. 463, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1846.

F. E. PUGH, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 426, CORNER 5TH AND MAIN STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MERCHANTS, Travellers and Farmers, will find it to their advantage to call and see what bargains are to be had for cash. All kinds of Country Produce bought at the best market price. January 1, 1846.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 426, CORNER 5TH AND MAIN STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked.

January 1, 1846.

WALLACE & LITHGOW, No. 530, MAIN STREET, NEAR PEARL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

COPPER, Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Zinc, Rivets, Turners' Machines, &c. &c. January 1, 1846.

LOOK! LOOK!—NEW HAT STORE.

J. G. PRINCE & Co., 433, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats & Caps. We would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid new store, No. 433, where will be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of HATS and CAPS ever before seen in the West.

As we design making ours. We have the ability and we now have the room necessary to carry out our improvements in the business, and it shall be a house, where Gentlemen can always rely upon getting the very finest article, with the shape and style most suitable to their person, &c. In a word, our aim is to make this such an establishment as shall merit the patronage, and at the same time gratify and please the customer.

January 1, 1846.

JARVIS & TRABUE, Wholesale Dealers in FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1846.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER, Louisville, Kentucky.

NOW HAVE, and stock on hand, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other Goods, many of which they import directly, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and dealers generally, at prices *very low* for CASH.

For Country Produce of all kinds, at the usual time to punctual men. January 1, 1846.

J. B. WILDER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 418, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Sign of the Golden Mortar.)

REMOVAL.—We have moved to the large and commodious Warehouse recently built by us, No. 418, Main Street, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, Apothecaries, Shop Furniture, &c. &c., ever offered in the West, and at prices much below what these articles have usually been sold at in this country. The very exorbitant prices at which these articles were sold at in the large cities in the West, was a subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce these prices, and the large patronage that we have received during the past seven years, is ample testimony of this fact; and to those who are disposed to buy goods at the lowest rates, we can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you full satisfaction.

January 1, 1846.

No. 418, Main Street, Louisville.

W. & C. FELLOWES & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

CONNECTED with Fellows, Johnson & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either house. January 1, 1846.

H. D. NEWCOMB & BROTHER, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 1, 1846.

WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE.

## Louisville Advertisements.

B. G. CUTTER & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY STUFFS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Nos. 452, 454 & 456, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. HAVE now on hand a very extensive assortment of all descriptions of Dry Goods, suitable to the country trade, and which they will sell for cash or country produce fully as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern markets, costs of transportation added. Their great facilities in obtaining Goods from the Manufacturers and Importers, at their very lowest rates, have their great advantages in the way of offering bargains to their customers; and Country Merchants generally would find it to their interest to examine their Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Their Dry Goods stock consists in part of the following, in all their different varieties, viz:

DRESS GOODS. FANCY PRINTS—great in variety and new in style, comprising the latest patterns thrown into market by the American manufacturers. GINGHAMS—French, English and American Mousline de Laines, Cashmere de Couse, Balzaires, &c.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. 100 bales Brown Sheetings, of the best brands made in the U. S. 125 bales SHIRTINGS—30 cases Bleached Shirts, comprising all varieties of styles. TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, &c.—15 bales Red Tickings; 5 bales Brown Drillings; 3 bales Canton Flannel.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Red Foulard and Canvas; Red; Kentucky Jeans, plaid, blue, &c.; Red Flannels, Irish Linens; Alpines, Merinos, &c. &c.; White and colored Cambrics; Jacquards, plaid, striped and plaid; Black Muslin, Swiss Muslin; House Linen, Cap Netting, Green Brette; Bombazines, Worsted and Silk Serges; Apron Cuffs, Black Wadding; Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.; Fine and colored Sewing Silk; White and colored Spinal Thread; Blue, white and colored Patent Thread; Hosiery and Yarns, Fergusson Caps; Buttons, in all their varieties; White and colored Skin Thread; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Counts of every description; Gums and worsted suspenders, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Their stock of GROCERIES, &c., is also always heavy, and comprises a more extensive assortment than can be found in any of the West, and which they will always sell at the very lowest rates for cash or country produce, consists in part of the following, viz:

300 bags prime Rio Coffee; 250 " Java Coffee; 3 bales superior Old Mocha Coffee; 75 bbls. prime N. O. sugar; 120 bbls. Plantation Molasses; 20 boxes Double Refined Lard Sugar; 100 bbls. N. O. Leaf Sugar, different numbers; 30 " Crushed and Powdered Sugar; 10 " Clarified sugar; 30 half chests G. P. and V. H. Tea; 150 6d and 13d boxes G. P. and V. H. Tea; 15 half chests Pouchong Tea; 150 boxes Java Coffee, various brands; 25 " Mocha do. do.; 25 " Kentucky do. do.; 300 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars; 1000 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 400 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 250 half and quarter boxes Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel; 40 bbls. Salmon; 100 Pickled Herring; 250 doz. Painted and Varnished Buckets; 3000 painted Tubs; 2000 boxes of 10 and 16 by 12 1/2; 300 coils Manila Rope, assorted sizes; 1500 gallons

